



U.S. Seizes Russian on Spy Charge

UN Translator Held in Seattle

SEATTLE, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A Russian who works as a translator at the United Nations was in jail today on charges of trying to buy secret information about U.S. missile defenses from a U.S. Air Force sergeant.

Alexander V. Tikhomirov, 37, who lives with his wife and daughter in New York, was arrested as a Soviet spy yesterday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents after a meeting with the sergeant.

He was held in city jail in lieu of \$100,000 bond while federal officials tried to determine whom he wanted them to notify in his behalf.

"I protest my detention and I ask you to inform our consul in Washington, D.C., and our mission in New York," Mr. Tikhomirov said in a thick Russian accent at his arraignment.

The FBI charged him with attempting espionage "from personal information... and information furnished by a confidential source who is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Air Force."

The information concerned anti-aircraft and missile weapons and installations defending the Pacific Northwest.

The FBI said the sergeant, who was not identified, contacted an agent on Dec. 6 and reported that Mr. Tikhomirov had met him in Seattle, given him \$300 to obtain some secret material and set another meeting for yesterday.

The Soviet citizen was arrested outside the Colonial Theater in downtown Seattle after receiving secret documents.

A preliminary hearing was scheduled for Wednesday to determine if the FBI had probable cause to issue a warrant for Mr. Tikhomirov's arrest. If the evidence is adequate, he will be bound over to a federal grand jury.

The FBI complaint specifically charged Mr. Tikhomirov with conspiring since Jan. 4, 1968, "in the western district of Washington and the southern district of New York and elsewhere... with agents and employees of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with other persons unknown... to obtain documents, writings and notes connected with the national defense with the intent and reason... that the information would be used to the advantage of... the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The FBI said Mr. Tikhomirov was employed by the UN Secretariat as a translator. Born in Gorki, he came to this country in June, 1965, and lives with his wife and daughter in the Excelsior Hotel in New York City.

No immunity because of his status as a Soviet national employed by the UN—at an annual salary of \$14,000 or \$15,000—he is not protected by diplomatic immunity and faces a possible sentence of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. A spokesman for the UN said the organization did not plan to send anyone to Seattle.

The arrest was the first involving suspected Soviet espionage in the Seattle area since a Russian naval lieutenant, Nikolai Gregorovich Redin, was arrested in 1946.

Redin was accused of obtaining secret information about the construction of a U.S. Navy submarine tender.

He was acquitted of the charge by a federal court jury here and returned to Russia in late 1946.



OUCH—Golfer Doug Sanders (center) holds his head after being struck by a golf ball hit by Vice-President Agnew (right). Offering sympathy is Bob Hope.

Agnew as a Golfer: Ask His Partner

By Ross Newhan

PALESTINE, Calif., Feb. 8.—Preparing to tee off in the fourth round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic at La Quinta Country Club yesterday, professional golfer Doug Sanders shook the hand of the Vice-President of the United States, and said:

"Well, sir, are you looking forward to today's round?" "Yes," replied Spiro Agnew. "I'm looking forward to it with great trepidation. These people living the fairways are living dangerously."

Mr. Sanders smiled, and said, "Perhaps we could issue helmets." Ironically, it was Mr. Sanders who required the helmet, for he was hit in the head by Mr. Agnew's second shot, a sliced 8-wood that prompted one member of the gallery to exclaim:

"The Vice-President must think Sanders is a Democrat." "Come Out of Nowhere"

The shot that struck Mr. Sanders above his left temple came moments after Mr. Agnew, playing in a foursome that also included Bob Hope and Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., had hooked his drive off the first tee.

That shot sent spectators on the left side of the fairway ducking for cover. The ball came to rest on the edge of a road and the gallery bravely closed around it.

Mr. Sanders was walking up the middle of the fairway and the crowd blocked his view of the Vice-President's next swing.

"It was like the ball came out of nowhere," said Mr. Sanders later. He was not seriously injured. "Now I know how

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Attacks Injure 12 Israel Raids Near Cairo As Arab Nations Meet

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Israeli fighter-bombers striking at targets in the vicinity of the industrial city of Helwan wounded 12 civilian employees of the El Nasr automobile works, Egypt's Ministry of the Interior reported today.

The Israeli planes, described as American-made Phantoms, attacked targets at Helwan, about 15 miles south of Cairo, and at Inshas, northeast of Cairo, about 10 a.m.

Cairo's first communiqué on the raids said that seven civilians had been wounded in the Helwan raid and eight soldiers wounded at Inshas. It was not clear whether the seven civilians first mentioned were in addition to the 12 automobile-plant workers.

There has been a growing expectation in Cairo that Israeli aircraft would start soon to strike at industrial and other strategic civilian targets as Israel's air war against Egypt intensified.

Phantom, Skyhawk Downed One of the raiding Phantoms was shot down by MIG-21s northwest of Port Said, at the northern end of the Suez Canal, Cairo's military spokesman said.

In the afternoon, an Israeli Skyhawk was shot down during an attack on Egyptian positions along the southern sector of the canal and fell in flames on the eastern shore, according to a communiqué tonight.

Egyptian fighter-bombers also were in action during the day, carrying out two attacks on Israeli gun positions, trenches and tanks, Cairo's spokesman said. All the Egyptian planes were said to have returned safely from the missions.

An Israeli Army spokesman said Israeli jets raided military targets near Cairo today and shot down two Egyptian MIG-21s which tried to stop them, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv. All Israeli planes returned safely from the raid, he said.

Israeli pilots used cannon fire to knock down the MIGs, the spokesman said. "One Egyptian MIG-21 was seen exploding in midair. The other plane plummeted in flames after its pilot bailed out," he said.

Egyptian jets vainly tried to intercept the Israeli planes hitting an army camp 13 miles northeast of Cairo and another army camp near the military industrial center of Helwan, the spokesman said.

The Israeli planes had already hit the camps when the MIGs swooped in, he said. "The pilots reported hitting their targets and observed a large explosion near Helwan."

5-Nation Conference The explosion of bombs and rattle of anti-aircraft weapons created a warlike background for the conference of five Arab countries under way at Helwan, a northeastern suburb of Cairo. The conference opened last night to discuss strategy and problems of the conflict with Israel.

First reports on the Israeli air raid at Helwan said the bombs had struck a concentration of old supplies. At Inshas, according to a communiqué, the Israeli bombs missed a military camp but wounded eight soldiers nearby.

The downed Phantom, the military spokesman said, was hit by MIG-21s that were on a training exercise over the delta near the escape route of the Israeli planes.

When the Phantoms appeared, the spokesman said, the MIGs were given the order to attack and caught the Israeli pilots by surprise.

This was the second Phantom claimed by Israeli pilots. Early in December, it was reported that a MIG-21 shot down a Phantom over the Israeli-held eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez. The Egyptian pilot was said later to have received a decoration and a sizeable bonus.

Egyptian fighter-bombers were also reported in action today, attacking Israeli gun positions and other targets in the Sinai Peninsula north of Israel.

In the so-called confrontation mini-summit conference, the heads of delegations met informally this morning but put off a formal session until their foreign ministers

and defense ministers had finished the preparation of reports.

Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan are taking part in the conference, the second of the so-called confrontation conferences. Libya dropped out of the meeting to avoid jeopardizing negotiations with France for Mirage jets, but the revolutionary chief of Libya, Lt. Col. Moamer Kadhafi, sent a message urging "practical steps by which the Arab world can throw its entire weight into the battle of honor."

The leader of the oil-rich country added: "We in Libya are behind you with everything we possess, and more."

The discussions in the confrontation meeting are being kept secret, but they are likely to involve the dangers raised by recent Israeli air strikes, the Soviet

Union's pledge of increased air support if the United States delivers more aircraft to Israel, and a detailed assessment of the military situation on the eastern and western fronts against Israel.

Israeli Policeman Killed TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—An Israeli border policeman was killed today in an explosion at a mined roadblock set up by Arab guerrillas on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, military sources said here. No further details were immediately available on the incident in the outskirts of Ramallah. A military spokesman announced later that two residents of Rafiah were wounded last night when a hand grenade was thrown in the place.

Enoch Powell Gets Irish Up

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Enoch Powell, the outspoken British Conservative member of Parliament, last night sparked off another controversy with a suggestion that Britain should treat the people of the Irish Republic as foreigners.

Mr. Powell, whose views on racial questions have aroused fierce argument, said it was time to stop giving them the special privileges of British citizens. He also urged that Northern Ireland be made a full part of Britain.

He told a political meeting that the Conservative party would see that a person from the Irish Republic would have no more rights "than a Frenchman, Russian or Australian" when it came to entering Britain.

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Formal Step Not Taken U.S. Denies a Decision To Sell Jets to Israel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The State Department denied yesterday that the Nixon administration had decided to meet Israel's request to purchase more jet aircraft.

In yesterday's New York Times, Tad Szulc quoted high official sources here as having said that the Nixon administration had decided to supply Israel with additional jet aircraft and other war material it requested last autumn.

Mr. Szulc said that this decision—involving the sale of at least 25 Phantom jet fighter-bombers and more than 80 Skyhawk jet fighters—was reported to have been reached by President Nixon following the arrival Saturday of a note from Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, threatening in effect that additional advanced jets would be given to the United Arab Republic if the United States continued to support Israel.

In replying to Mr. Kosygin's note on Wednesday, Mr. Nixon was understood to have made it clear that the United States planned to meet the Israeli request. The texts of the two communications have not been made public, but U.S. officials conveyed their substance to news media.

A department spokesman, John F. King, said yesterday in a statement: "With reference to the report published Feb. 7 in The New York Times to the effect that a decision has been taken to sell aircraft requested by Israel, the story is inaccurate. No decision has been made on this matter. The Israeli request is under study."

Other authoritative officials said, however, that the administration was studying the request.

Start of Tour of Africa Rogers Gets Tepid Welcome On His Arrival in Morocco

RABAT, Feb. 8 (WP)—There seemed to be a slight chill in the air on this first stop of Secretary of State William F. Rogers' ten-day tour of Africa.

American sources suspect the reason for the "cool but correct" reception, as one put it, which Mr. Rogers received when he arrived here last night is strictly related to Arab-Israeli tensions.

As a pro-Western and moderate Arab nation ruled by a king, Morocco evidently feels increasingly on the spot to validate its Arabism as the Middle East temperatures are rising.

Morocco's long ties with the United States informed sources here suggest, may have caused King Hassan II to be particularly sensitive right now about appearing too effusive over an illustrious American guest.

To the east, just beyond Algeria, is Libya, where a king was deposed last September by a revolutionary junta. Thousands of Egyptian advisers are pouring into that nation by order of Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, whose leader-

ship of the militant Arab cause suffered a setback at the Arab summit conference here in December.

Possible Coincidence It could be mere coincidence that a state dinner originally was planned to be given for Mr. Rogers tonight by King Hassan and the host instead is the foreign minister. The king will meet with Mr. Rogers tomorrow at lunch.

Moroccan officials offer a diplomatically valid reason for the schedule shift last Friday: the king would be detained in Paris on his first visit there since Moroccan-French relations were strained by the Mehdi Ben Barka affair four years ago. The king returned to Rabat today from an eight-day visit during which he conferred with French President Georges Pompidou, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and other officials.

There is no sign whatever from Mr. Rogers that anything is amiss or even out of tune.

Newsmen noted that when Mr. Rogers' party arrived last night there was no official welcoming statement from Foreign Minister Abdel Hadi Boutaleb, who greeted them. Mr. Rogers in his remarks said that there has been "some misunderstanding" about American policy in the Middle East tension.

Without specifying the misunderstanding, Mr. Rogers referred to his Middle East speech of December.

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road EDC Accord Viewed as Basis for Federal Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

USSELS, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The overtures of the European Economic Community have just up the loose ends of one of the most significant agreements the Treaty of Rome.

They have set the base for a new federal structure in a month package of compromises set in what is now almost the final EEC manner—the all-embracing

issues were involved, such as the power of the European Parliament had been the first time the community will have its own financial resources as industrial tariffs and levies and a percentage of net taxes collected by the national governments are put into a fund to be more than \$4 billion a year for financing community programs, chiefly agriculture.

Supranational Powers With all this money there will be a supranational authority, a European Parliament in Strasbourg, a consultative body that is its first real powers. This is a sticky point because of the fundamental conflict between

French desire for supranationalism and Dutch insistence on it. An immense amount of bargaining went on so that each government could end up with something in the package that would meet a national policy goal.

The French got financial regulations that assure continued community support for French farmers. To meet Italian demands, price-support machinery was installed for wine and tobacco, two products not heretofore covered in the Common Market farm program.

Veto on Britain Ends The Germans got a ceiling placed on community spending for structural changes in agriculture. By establishing the financial regulations, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland got France to lift its political veto of British membership negotiations.

The package started taking shape after a summit conference in The Hague last Dec. 1 and 2. By Dec. 22 the major work had been done.

Plastic Paint Coating to Help End All Tooth Decay in U.S.

By Harold Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—A task force of the National Institute of Dental Research is working toward the elimination of tooth decay in the United States.

The idea is moving to the advanced research stage. The task force chairman believes the goal can be achieved within this decade, with public cooperation. The same view has also been expressed by others in the institute.

This would by no means throw the current generation of dentists out of work. It has been estimated that the 200 million Americans have about 800 million untreated cavities.

In the light of what is now known, the new cavity-free era would have three probable mainstays—plastic tooth paint, chemicals to kill certain bacteria in the mouth, and improved use of fluoride.

There is no question in my mind, on scientific basis, that the disease is preventable," said Dr. Henry W. Scher, chairman of the Institute's Caries Task Force. Caries is the technical name for tooth decay.

The new proposed federal budget would give the anti-decay research program an additional \$5 million for fiscal 1971, almost tripling its funding.

Among the proposed new methods, the tooth-painting idea appears particularly promising. The purpose is to seal the pits and fissures in the grinding surface of molars and bicuspids, which are the sites of most decay even in fluoride-treated teeth.

The coating is a liquid plastic that is painted on the tooth with a fine camel's hair brush after cleaning. The plastic film is then exposed for a few seconds to ultraviolet light to harden it.

One recent test of the tooth-painting idea has apparently been a dramatic success—no cavities and only one partial loss of the coating among 300 teeth after a year.

The coated teeth are matched against untreated teeth on the other side of the jaw in the same individuals, children aged 4 to 15. There were cavities in 42 percent of the untreated teeth, according to a report just published in the Journal of the American Dental Association.

AT THE SUMMIT—From left, Syrian Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Hafez Assad, Syrian President Nureddin Atassi, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Jordanian King Hussein, the president of the Sudanese Revolutionary Council, Gen. Gaafar Nimeiri and a Sudanese official.

Nader Opens 'Campaign GM' To Try to Influence Big Firm

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Ralph Nader yesterday announced "Campaign GM," an effort to influence what he called "private government"—exemplified by General Motors—in the public interest.

The effort includes a proposal to revise the charter of the world's largest industrial corporation to prohibit business activities that are "detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of the United States."

Companion proposals would establish a "General Motors committee for corporate responsibility" and add three "public representatives" to the 24-member board of directors.

The campaign sponsors said they

A Mystery Sound At Night Troubles Sleep of Romans

ROME, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—A mysterious noise has kept thousands of Romans awake at night for the past week.

The newspaper *Il Messaggero* has offered a prize to whoever can trace the origin of the nocturnal noise, which likened to the purring of a giant cat, and is heard in several separated areas of the city.

The newspaper has received hundreds of letters and telephone calls with suggestions, including one blaming the noise on the Martians.

Other causes suggested by readers have been owls in the bell-towers of Rome's hundreds of churches, a major plumbing problem, the railways, and high-tension electric cables.

Scornful that after a week Rome's City Council has been unable to trace the noise, one woman called the newspaper to say: "It is the mayor sleeping his blessed sleep on the Capitol."

Meanwhile, as the hunt goes on, Romans are doing what they can to beat the noise with ear-plugs and sleeping pills.

Train Wreck in Holland
UTRECHT, Holland, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Thirteen people were injured—two of them seriously—when a local train ran into the back of the Paris-Amsterdam express as it was waiting at a signal near Dordrecht yesterday.

FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

(Invitation cards generally required)

COUTURIERS

NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue Frantoise-Ver.

Daily except Saturday, 3 p.m.

CARTIER, 6 R. Pl. Ch.-Elysees, 3 p.m.

EXTOR, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 p.m.

GUY LAROCHE, 29 Avenue Montaigne.

Daily at 3 p.m.

IERNE DANA, 6 R. Champs-Élysées, 3 p.m.

JEAN HERCZY, 86-100 F. St.-Honoré.

J. PAXON, 7 R. Frantoise, 3:30 p.m.

M. de BAUCHE, 27 L. Goussier, 3 p.m.

NOUVELLE, 5 R. Royale, 3:30 p.m.

TED LAPIDUS, 57 F. St.-Honoré, 3:30 p.m.

TORRENTE, 24 F. St.-Honoré, 3:30 p.m.

PHILIPPE TENET, 82 Rue Frantoise-Ver.

CORSETS

J. BEBLE, 14 R. Ch.-Elysees.

FURS

CATHERINE J. GILBERT, 28 Rue Frantoise-Ver.

FRANÇOISE, 24 F. St.-Honoré, 3:30 p.m.

TOILE MODELS

La Maison Balzac, 78 Ch.-Elysees, 3:30 p.m.

UN Issues Bleak Report On Children

Says Poor Nations Must Have Aid

By Kathleen Telch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (UPI).—A study on the world's children warned this week that the number of sick, undernourished and uneducated youngsters will be "increased by millions" in the coming decade unless vastly increased aid is given the poorer countries.

The warning was given by Secretary-General U Thant in introducing a report based on data collected by five UN agencies, and particularly the UN's children's fund, or UNICEF. It began with a bleak description from Henry R. Labouisse, UNICEF director, of the life expectancy of the one billion youngsters in the world's low-income countries that said in part:

"Every half minute, 100 children are born in developing countries. Twenty of them will die within the year. Of the 80 who survive, 60 will have no access to modern medical care during their childhood."

"An equal number will suffer from malnutrition during the crucial weaning and toddler age—with the possibility of irreversible physical and mental damage; and during this period their chance of dying will be 20 to 40 times higher than if they lived in Europe or North America."

"Of those who live to school age, only a little more than half will ever set foot in a classroom, and less than four out of ten of those who enter will complete the elementary grades."

Although statistics are sketchy concerning drug addiction, the study said evidence indicated that there had been an increase in these "new and alarming social phenomena" in many countries. It urged establishing therapeutic institutions to care for the youthful addict.

The study specifically mentioned the increase among young people in Japan of "problem drinkers" and use of sleeping pills and analgesics; the preference in British urban areas for drugs, rather than alcohol, and the "alarming" rise in the use of narcotics among school-children in towns in Scandinavia and the United States.

Constabulary Chief Quits in Philippines
MANILA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos yesterday accepted the resignation of Philippine Constabulary Chief Brig. Gen. Vicente Raval and thus moved to replace him with a new chief.

Gen. Raval had been in the Philippines since 1964, when he was appointed to the post. He was a member of the Philippine Constabulary since 1945, and had been in the Philippines since 1945.

U.S., With Most Telephones, Makes 701 Calls a Person in a Year
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Americans, on the telephone at least, are the world's most frequent talkers, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. reported.

The firm, in a report released over the weekend, said that in 1968 (the latest year for which statistics are available) Americans averaged 701 telephone conversations per person.

Other busy talkers were Canadians, who averaged 692.9 calls per person, and Icelanders, who averaged 632 calls per person.

The United States also had the world's largest number of telephones, with 109,556,000, followed by Japan with 20,535,000 and Britain with 12,901,000. Among the places which had the fewest was the Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific with 15.

Among others with a high ratio of phones per 100 population were Sweden with 51.76, Switzerland with 43.42, Canada with 42.12, New Zealand with 41.58, Denmark with 30.88, Australia with 28.20, Norway with 27.02, Britain with 23.26, the Netherlands with 23.80 and Finland with 21.50.

In Asia, Japan led the list with 20.12 per 100 population. In Africa, South Africa led with 12.29 (excluding the Apartheid areas), followed by the Falkland Islands with 22.70. In Central America, Bermuda led with 50.84, and in the Middle East, Israel was ahead with 14.42.

Elsewhere in Europe, France had a total of about 7.5 million telephones, which made the ratio about 14.98 per 100 population. West Germany had about 18.65, Italy 14.37 and Spain 11.44.



AFTER-SKI CLOTHES—Robert Guicher, head of a French men's wear manufacturer, demonstrates over-the-cast trousers that have wide legs, zippered openings.

British Search Old Farm for Missing Wife

STOCKING FELHAM, England, Feb. 8 (AP).—A strong force of Scotland Yard detectives descended on this tiny Hertfordshire village today in the hunt for Mrs. Muriel McKay, vanished wife of a London newspaper executive.

Fingerprint experts and photographers swarmed into a 17th-century whitewashed farmhouse 30 miles north of London. Others dragged two ponds and dog handlers searched a nearby wood.

The swoop followed a surprise burst of activity in the biggest missing person hunt ever launched by the Yard. Two men were under questioning in London in what police were treating as the first real break in the mystery.

Mrs. McKay, 56, vanished 41 days ago. The farmhouse at the center of the hunt is occupied by a comparative newcomer to the village, his German wife and their young son and daughter. A strong force of police cordoned the house and its surrounding 13 acres of paddock and garden.

U.S. Border Arms
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Guards on the U.S.-Canada border are to be armed for the first time because of a rise in drug trafficking, attacks and threats.

'Journey Into Uncertainty' West Germany Finds Talks With Poland Are Difficult

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Feb. 8 (UPI).—A journey into uncertainty, "extremely difficult," "no time for euphoria..." These were some of the phrases in the West German press to describe negotiations that began in Warsaw Thursday in a building once occupied by Hitler's Gestapo, 35 years to the week after the Yalta Big Three conference.

The Yalta participants, the Soviet Union, America and Britain, were officially only spectators as Bonn's ambassador, Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, began talks with Deputy Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz.

But the main topic of discussion was the same one that occupied the conferees in the Crimea a quarter century ago: the postwar boundaries of Poland.

In increasingly blunt terms, the Polish press and officialdom have made clear that they are playing for West Germany recognition of those boundaries in a form that will leave no doubt whatsoever about their finality.

Mr. Duckwitz, an urbane and experienced diplomat, and veteran negotiator in East and West, described his first meeting with his Polish counterpart as "nice," but nobody is pretending this is an easy moment for German diplomacy.

For the survivors and families of the ten million Germans driven from the "lost territories" in the East after the war to make way for the newly drawn Polish state. Given the explosive nature of the border question, the reaction from the West German people has been calm.

German Aims
West Germany wants to normalize relations with the Poles, upgrade its trade mission in Warsaw to an embassy, ease contact back and forth and improve the legal position of the remaining Germans in Poland.

But the real nub of the negotiations will be the border question, and it is uncertain how far Bonn can go in meeting Polish demands. Chancellor Willy Brandt has said for recognition and respect the right of Poles to live in "secure boundaries." But he has never said since taking over the government just over 100 days ago that he recognizes the borders.

And history has left Mr. Brandt a clouded legacy. At the Potsdam conference from July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, the northern part of the province of East Prussia, on the Baltic, was transferred to the Soviet Union, pending final ratification by a peace treaty between Germany and its vanquishers, Britain, America and the Soviet Union. At the same time it was agreed that, pending the final peace settlement, which is yet to come, Poland should "administer" those parts of the former German Reich lying east of the Oder and western Neisse rivers.

The settlement in effect gave 40,000 square miles in the Oder-Neisse territories, embracing parts of Prussia and all of Pomerania.

Polish Hated
For its part, the Polish regime is also restricted, first by its own institutionalized hatred of Germany, and also by its years-long refusal to consider a compromise on the border question.

Its power of attorney from the Russians to negotiate bilaterally with Bonn is also thought to be limited.

And Poland's "obligations" to its Warsaw Pact allies, particularly East Germany, were underlined this week in a birthday greeting from Walter Ulbricht to Polish leader Wladyslaw Gomułka, who turned 65 Friday. Mr. Ulbricht reminded his ally of their partnership in "decisively holding back the revisionist policies of West German imperialism."

The prevailing official view in Warsaw was summed up this week by Poland's leading journalistic specialist on West Germany, Ryszard Wojas, when a German reporter asked him what Poland might offer in return for recognition of the Oder-Neisse line.

"Simply the fact that we are speaking with you people, whose government has questioned the results of the Second World War throughout its entire existence—that is a price," he answered.

Nevertheless, public opinion in both countries is shifting in the direction of reconciliation. An opinion survey by the Polish newspaper *Polityka* revealed that 732 out of 908 people questioned want their government to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn, provided Bonn recognized the Oder-Neisse line.

Simonov Named Chief Conductor By the Bolshoi
MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Yuri Simonov has been named chief conductor of the Bolshoi Theater. At 28, he will be the youngest chief conductor the Bolshoi has ever had, according to Tass, the official Soviet press agency.

Mr. Simonov will replace Gennady Rozdestvensky, who was said to have decided "to devote himself entirely" to directing the Soviet National Radio and Television Orchestra.

Mr. Simonov, a graduate of the Leningrad Conservatory, first achieved recognition when he won a prize at a national conductors' competition. In 1968, he won a gold medal at an international conductors' competition in Rome, surpassing a number of better-known musicians, including Russians.

From Morocco Vacation to Cell

How American Girls Get Jailed Smuggling Hashish Into Spain

By Loren Jenkins

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The telegram to the United States Embassy in Madrid, and a black and white photo of a young woman, Valerie, who had been contacted to play with Real Madrid, the capital's professional basketball team.

The sender was a 19-year-old college student named Valerie who was studying at the University of Madrid. The attractive, flaxen-haired girl had just fallen victim to the relentless efficiency of Spain's customs guards at the grubby port town of Algeciras, Europe's gateway to Africa.

Descending the ferry from Tangier at Algeciras with a friend on return from a four-day Christmas trip to Morocco, Valerie was suddenly whisked into a private room by police and ordered to strip by a uniformed police matron. Valerie's wide-eyed friend, a student from Ohio named Sally, received the same treatment.

Then, as the two girls stood naked, the matron frisked their clothes thoroughly, finally finding the booty she was looking for: two plastic-wrapped packages of hashish which had neatly been tucked into the two girls' brassieres.

For Valerie and Sally it was the beginning of a nightmare neither had believed could ever happen to them. Sally had never even touched drugs before, and both girls were carrying the hashish for a friend they had met only days before in Tangier. The girls were bundled off to the unheated Algeciras jail where they found they were not alone—ten other foreign girls were already crammed into the converted infirmary which is used for women prisoners.

A Bad Trip
For Spanish officials the plight of the two girls was nothing out of the ordinary. Indeed, it was just the latest case in their stepped-up efforts to make the drug run through Spain a bad trip for the mounting number of young foreign drug users and sellers who are crossing Spain's borders from Morocco, the mecca of the young drug culture.

The Spanish government is increasingly worried about the traffic which it sees as nurturing the growth of drug use in Spain. Police officials have been campaigning to make Spain's stiff drug violation penalties even stiffer. Newspapers have been encouraged to run sensationalist accounts on the drug problem. And Spain's two-year-old police narcotics division has become increasingly active.

Of Americans alone—who make up an increasing portion of drug users being picked up now—at least 214 were arrested, tried, jailed or deported from Spain because of drug violations in 1969. Of these arrests, 43 were made in Algeciras alone during the Christmas holiday. Most of the cases originated in Algeciras or Ibiza, the Mediterranean island which has become the Haigat-Asbury of the European drug scene.

Those arrested are a colorful "mix" of one breed or another as well as serious students and other young tourists. Almost all of the Americans are middle and upper-class with varying degrees of influence and money at home. Among those detained last year was the daughter of a university president, the son of an American news agency executive, the

offspring of U.S. politicians and the government officials, and a black and white photo of a young woman, Valerie, who had been contacted to play with Real Madrid, the capital's professional basketball team.

Valerie and Sally, they were charged with trafficking after 26 days in the Algeciras jail. Shivering against the winter cold, they were released on bail and allowed to return to their studies in Madrid.

"It was horrible. Nobody read and some smoked pot which had not been confiscated when they were arrested," Valerie recounted the day after her release. "We didn't know what to do. It was frightening."

Two days later, after a Madrid judge asked for more bail money, the two girls decided to take the sure way out. They quietly boarded a train for Portugal and jumped bail, never to return to Spain again.

Dissolutions Of Catholic Marriages Up
VATICAN CITY, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI is showing increasing liberality in dissolving Roman Catholic marriages that have not been consummated, a semi-official Vatican publication said yesterday.

The number of such dispensations has been growing steadily and has reached a really high and remarkable level, an annual volume amounting to activities of the Holy See said.

It said that "while on one hand this may lead one to think the institution of matrimony is undergoing a crisis, on the other hand it unquestionably is clear and extraordinary evidence of the church's motherly understanding and of the pastoral concern of the supreme pontiff."

The book said the Vatican Congregation for the Discipline of Sacraments dissolved 280 marriages in 1969, a 65 percent increase over the previous year. Dispensation from nonconsummation of marriages, in which the pope has the final word, accounted for a large but unspecified number of these cases.

In addition, the volume said, the Vatican tribunal of the Roman Rota annulled 182 marriages on various grounds in 1969 and rejected only 68 annulment applications. The book said the pope has taken several steps to speed up the handling of nonconsummation cases. Diocesan courts have been authorized to start preliminary investigations without seeking advance permission from the Congregation for the Discipline of Sacraments.

Observers said facts and figures given in the book indirectly proved the pope's indirect support for the ruling Christian Democrats in Italy's battle against a divorce bill.

The Chamber of Deputies approved the bill last November, with only the Christian Democrats and extreme rightists voting against, and it is now awaiting debate in the Senate. One Christian Democrat argument has been that increasing legitimacy of church courts is making civil divorce unnecessary.

Prehistoric Mine
JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8 (UPI).—South African archaeologists have reported discovering the world's oldest mine. The mine, in an ancient Swaziland, is believed to be 43,000 years old, according to radiocarbon dating. Prehistoric man mined hematite—a source of iron, for pigments and cosmetics.

Latins, U.S. Form New Unit To Weigh Trade Grievances
CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 8 (UPI).—A new inter-American negotiating unit was created here Friday in which the United States can be called to account for restricting the entry of Latin American goods into its market.

The special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which was called to examine new possibilities for cooperative measures on trade and aid, closed with the unanimous approval of the new ministerial negotiating committee.

Charles A. Meyer, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said in an interview that the danger of a U.S. "confrontation" with the Latin American bloc "is over."

"The dialogue is now more comfortable and we have just an awful lot of work ahead of us," he said.

Joao Paulo Velloso, Brazil's Minister of Planning, said in a speech on behalf of most of the Latin American delegations at the closing session that "an impasse has been avoided."

The new committee to consider Latin American grievances and negotiate remedies for U.S. trade restrictions will begin to meet in Washington April 27.

The United States committed itself here to maintain a "standing" on any new trade restrictions and to accept proposals from Latin American countries for distribution.

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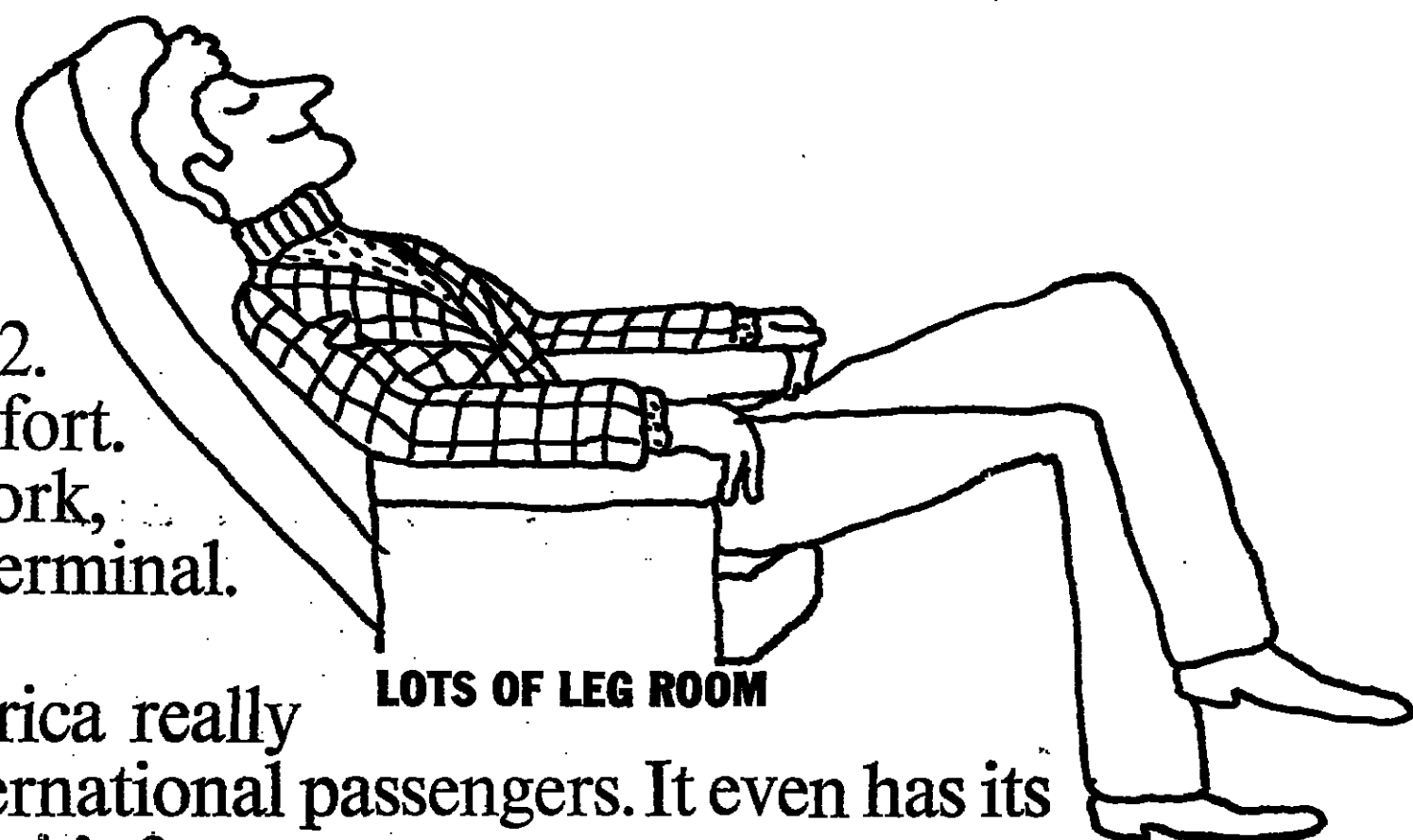
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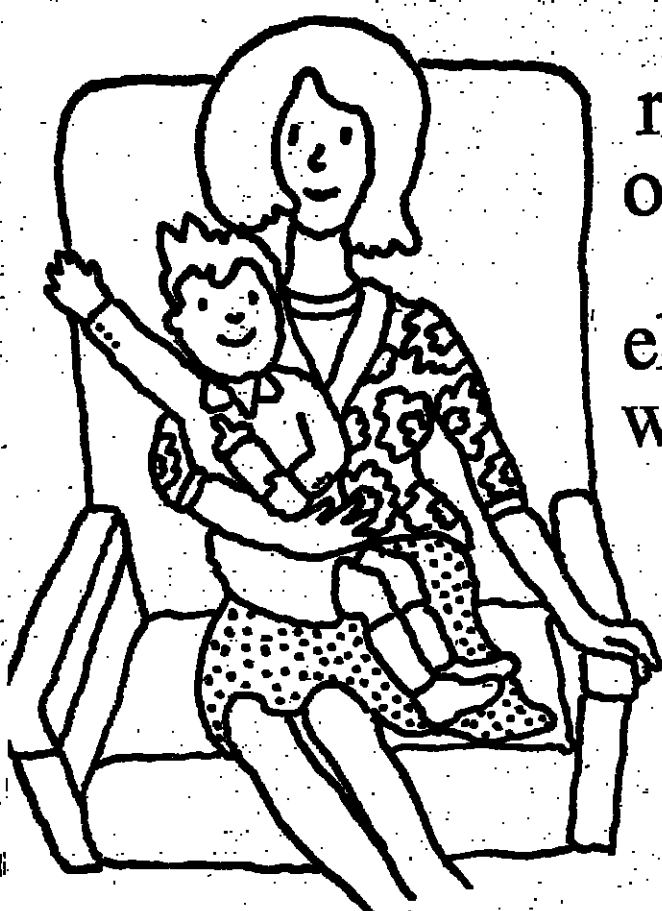
In fact, on February 25, TWA becomes the first airline to fly the 747 across the United States.

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FASTER TERMINAL

Vietnam: Critics Brand Nixon Policy of Disengagement as a Hoax

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The congressional doves were aflutter last week. Their long muted cries were heard again in the land as they challenged the Nixon policy in Vietnam.

The challenge to the administration was still indirect, but for the first time in months the doves were asking pointed questions about the premises of what, at least politically, has been a highly successful policy. Within their questions were imbedded the making of a confrontation over the Vietnam issue that the administration thought it had successfully avoided.

With a succession of troop withdrawals, the President had de-escalated the war, along with the Vietnam debate at home. But now the central question coming to the surface was whether the President has a realistic plan for American disengagement from Vietnam, and if so, when.

Administration Theme

Without being specific about the timetable, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, enunciated the administration theme that the process of troop withdrawals was "irreversible." Two or three months ago such a statement would have gone unchallenged in Congress, but not last week.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the leader of the doves, abruptly set a critical beat in his opening statement last week at the long-postponed Vietnam hearings of his Senate Foreign Relations Committee. While welcoming the de-escalation policy of the Nixon administration, he declared that the time had come for the committee to ask "in what way had the prospects for peace improved"—which the President said was the case in his State of the Union message.

Still, the hearing was not exactly like the old contentious days during the Johnson administration. No longer was there a frontal attack on the Nixon policy, as there had been on the Johnson policy. Rather than challenging the Nixon policy directly, the committee chipped away at the details, seeking to determine in the process what precisely was involved in the over all policy.

Ambiguous Evidence

The groundwork for this new analytical approach was laid in a report submitted by two committee staff consultants—James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moore, both former foreign-service officers—after an inspection trip to South Vietnam. It was an innovation by the committee in the use of the staff and what the pair turned in was the first detailed examination the committee has ever had of conditions in Vietnam.

With No Help in Sight

Man at the Wheel Of Runaway Rome

By Shari Steiner

ROME—Rome, 1970, is like a car speeding down the autostrada with destination unknown, the gas tank empty, and no gas station in sight.

The city is \$2 billion in debt. Four-fifths of last year's \$120 million revenues were siphoned off just to pay the interest. Streets are overcrowded with cars, and hundreds more are added each month. But strikes, garbage strikes, electric service strikes, gas service strikes, hospital personnel strikes, municipal employees' strikes are so commonplace that they are reported in local papers like the weather forecast.

At the steering wheel of this shaky city is Clelio Darida, a 42-year-old Christian Democrat who, until he was named by the city council, was known chiefly for his work in the Italian Health Ministry. To help the city recover, he has pledged to streamline the tax system and put into effect a coherent city plan.

Mr. Darida took office on July 30. He filled a job that had stood empty since Rinaldo Ossola quit in March, 1969, to protest continuing ineffectiveness in Italy's center-left coalition. Before that, the office was vacated in November, 1967, by Amerigo Petrucci, who was charged with misuse of funds of the National Institute for Mothers and Children. He is awaiting trial.

Riots Averted

In the six months of the Darida administration, riots have, for the most part, been averted. Five main piazzas have been made into pedestrian islands, three large villas have been taken over from noble Roman families for public parks, and numerous decentralization committees have been inaugurated to assess district problems. Whether these actions are a prelude to solutions of the city's major crisis is yet to be seen.

In person, Mr. Darida, is remarkably relaxed for a man pushing in all directions at once. He has a strong handshake and an easy smile. He is married and has two small children. A native Roman, he has been in politics since graduating with a law degree from the University of Rome 20 years ago.

In his book-lined office on the Capitoline Hill, with a view of the Victor Emmanuel monument and the Colosseum, he greets visitors and business callers quickly and unflappably. He has the political asset of seeming to be able to give everyone personal attention.

"You see," he said, graphically cutting his desk top into imaginary city sections, "the center of Rome has by far the worst problems because it was not conceived with any idea of the 20th century. We didn't have Napoleon to burn us down and get us organized. Our major

crises are in traffic, housing and schooling. Nobody expects to get it all done at once, but there are a great many things we can do now."

The phone rang and Mr. Darida answered it. He smiled and talked for a minute before hanging up. "Wrong number," he shrugged.

He began his administration in the same patient manner. His first move was to recess the city council through the traditionally slow month of August to let tempers cool. At the same time, his administration set to work on the \$229 million budget proposed for 1969.

The budget was ready for voting in November, but influenza struck, and it was not passed until early December—exactly one year behind schedule. It included such proposals as \$50 million for school expansion, the largest expenditure—\$30 million for streets and sewers and \$10 million for low-rent housing.

The pinch is in works actually financed. Schools have been provided with less than \$30 million, streets and sewers with less than \$9 million and housing with less than \$3 million. What happened, very simply, was that the Rome government allocated nearly three times as much money as it could raise. The budget as adopted was \$229 million, but only \$93 million was financed. Of this, \$65 million worth of projects were actually completed.

The Rome government exists by the grace of bank loans, a lonely paper credit, and a credit rating. Only by constant maneuvering can it keep anything in the "financed" column at all. For example, Paolo Cabras, the city housing assessor, points out that most applicants for housing loans must wait for years before approval by the national government, and this is only the first step in obtaining the funds.

Disdain in Slums

Wherever the difficulties residents of Rome's surrounding shantytowns look with disdain on the budget promises. They have twice burned their shacks in protest and are now occupying ten different complexes of apartment buildings with a force of nearly 10,000 men, women and children. "We cannot," says Armando Bonnetti, director of the Piazza Montecitorio occupation, "go on living on promises."

To cope with financing, Mr. Darida appealed to Romans last fall to pay their taxes. His appeal was backed up with a flying squad of accountants which now has a justifiably notorious reputation in the bookkeeping departments of major companies in Rome.

Elsewhere, Mr. Darida has not been so successful with tax collection. The city import tax, which

The following are questions which Senator J. W. Fulbright said the Foreign Relations Committee would raise about President Nixon's "Vietnamization" program in Vietnam hearings begun last week.

● "How well is it (Vietnamization) progressing? And how long will it take?"

● "Does Vietnamization mean that all American troops will be withdrawn or only our ground combat troops, leaving a 'residual' force of 100,000 or 200,000 or 300,000 men?"

● "What is the likelihood that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese will allow Vietnamization to proceed without trying to shatter it through a major new offensive?"

● "What will we do if Vietnamization fails, if the South Vietnamese Army, left on its own, should come near to collapse as in 1964? Would we then send American troops back in and re-escalate the war? Is that what President Nixon meant when he said last Nov. 3 and again on Dec. 15 that he would take 'strong and effective measures' if the enemy took military advantage of the American withdrawal?"

The report found that the assumption underlying current administration policy "rests on far more ambiguous, confusing and contradictory evidence than pronouncements from Washington and Saigon indicate." Particularly was this the case, the report found, when it comes to the probable success of the Vietnamization program which, in turn, is the key to the administration objective of progressive withdrawal of American troops.

In effect, the report raised the question whether the administration policy was based on illusions or realities. It was an issue that Sen. Fulbright developed as he challenged the program of Vietnamization in his opening



Mayor Clelio Darida—relaxed but pushing.

covers all goods entering the city gates and makes up one third of its revenues—just over \$45 million—has remained the same as it was in 1968, despite the booming economy.

The next largest source of revenue comes from family taxes—\$300 million—which are based on the city's estimate of a family's income. Bickering over these estimates is a highly developed sport for Romans.

For example, the city sets the Sophia Loren-Carlo Ponti joint income at a little more than a million dollars, and producer Dino de Laurentis at \$480,000. Miss Loren has countered that she and her husband are French citizens and, in any event, she made only \$82,000. Mr. de Laurentis declares himself a citizen of the small town of Poli, outside Rome.

Real estate dodges are another part of the tax collector's hassle. Among other loopholes, newly constructed buildings can be declared exempt from taxes for 25 years because of a regulation passed just after the war to aid reconstruction.

Besides attempting to overcome these tax collection barriers, Mr. Darida is seeking additional funds from the national government. This year he succeeded in doubling federal funds contributed to help Rome with the burden of tax-exempt government offices, embassies and the Vatican, but the figure—\$15 million—is still only a third of what he estimates the city spends on the tax-exempt institutions.

Mr. Darida expects that the 1973 national tax reform will finally ease the burden. At that time, the national government will take over the cities' tax-collecting chore.

The mayor is a target of attacks from both the left and the right. He is accused by both of "doing nothing" and

on other occasions of doing too much.

All, however, give him grudging admiration for keeping tempers under control. "He is particularly adapted to this political comedy," says Oscar Mammì, leader of the Republican party. With Turin and Milan erupting into violence periodically, Mr. Darida's oil-on-turbulent-waters policy has an obvious value.

Then there's the traffic problem. Rome has one vehicle for every three inhabitants. The city also has street expansion problems. Above ground, street widening programs are stopped by Renaissance landmarks. Below the streets, the subway system construction is stymied by a maze of archeologically valuable ruins.

"The only real relief," Mr. Darida said, "will come as we decentralize the magnet that pulls these cars into the center. We are now coordinating a city plan to build office and shopping areas away from the historical center of Rome."

Future Relief

He admits that this solution will take years to put into effect. For temporary relief, the city is constructing subterranean parking space for 4,400 cars—the first, for 1,200 cars, will open under Villa Borghese just off Via Veneto in 1971—planning installation of parking meters and turning major streets over to buses whenever possible to facilitate moving masses of people in preference to private vehicles.

"This city is operating with medieval streets and a 1915 legal code, but..." The telephone interrupted. "This time he burst out laughing. "No," he told the caller, "this is not IBM."

"As I was saying," he resumed, "everybody has mix-ups."



statement and asked if the administration was substituting Vietnamization for a negotiated settlement of the war, and if so was not the United States getting locked into support of the Thieu-Ky government? The doubts were spelled out in a series of specific questions.

To such questions, Sen. Scott, cast in the role of administration defender, suggested that the administration had decided upon Vietnamization rather than negotiation because troop withdrawal "is the right way to achieve a real and lasting peace in Vietnam." But although declaring, as had Secretary of State William P. Rogers, that the process of troop withdrawal was "irre-

versible," he became vague and conditional about whether the process was aimed at withdrawal of all American forces.

'Semantic Hoax'

Since it is politically not palatable to attack troop withdrawal, the target for the doves became the Vietnamization program of Vietnamization. Once the Fulbright questions were posed, the rhetoric escalated. Sen. Harold H. Hughes, D., Iowa, described Vietnamization as "a semantic hoax."

"What it denotes is simply an extension of the Johnson foreign policy," Sen. Hughes said. "It will keep us out of Vietnam. Rather, it will perpetuate our involvement."

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S. D., in response, made a more reticent dove, termed Vietnamization "a semantic hoax" designed "to tranquillize the consciences of the American people while our government wages a senseless and needless war by proxy and 'perpetuates a corrupt and unrepresentative foreign regime.'"

Public Relations

Sen. Charles E. Goodell, the dovish Republican of New York, acknowledged Vietnamization has been "a great public relations success" but said it is "not a true policy of disengagement." "We have not Vietnamized the war," he declared, "we have commuted it."

What the doves obviously are seeking to demonstrate is that the administration's policy is not only based on shaky assumptions but also is predicated on a large and indefinite American involvement in Vietnam.

This is a point the committee will seek to establish in the second phase of its hearings later this month when it takes testimony on the pacification program, the activities of U. S. military advisers, the economic aid program and the operations of the United States Information Agency in South Vietnam.

The atmosphere obviously has changed from one of acquiescence to at least analysis, and in the process it has become politically respectable once again to criticize Vietnam policy. But still the doves are hesitant about unfolding their wings completely. At the slightest suggestion that they are criticizing the President, they immediately retreat to the explanation that they are only examining his policy.

The paramount reason for this dovish hesitancy is that the President still holds the political advantage in his Vietnam policy of disengagement—whatever its ultimate objective and success—and apparently still commands overwhelming public support.

Vietnam

New Proposal For Partition

By Theodore H. White

WASHINGTON.—Nearly two years of futility have now dragged by at the Paris negotiations on Vietnam. More than 17,000 Americans have died since the talks began; countless Vietnamese have perished, and what began as tragedy is degenerating into the grotesque.

All parties to the talks are now frozen by inflexible public rhetoric; and any fresh way out must totally ignore these spurious negotiations and start all over again with the reality of politics in Vietnam today.

For these politics begin in the villages and the heart of the matter is murder, murder on a scale so merciless, so time-perpetuating, so personal that few outsiders share any comprehension of it. Fifteen years of civil war have split village against village, family against family, and murder festers in a thousand scattered communities—not murder done by strangers, but murder of neighbor by neighbor.

One can wander through the dirt paths or cobbled streets of any South Vietnamese hamlet shaded by its bamboo, banana or palm trees, its hedgerows twined with scarlet or yellow tropical flowers, and the terror is inescapable. But in the hills beyond the rice paddies lurk guerrillas who can enter by night and kill. And in the stockades are the Popular Forces, supporting village chiefs, or police, who may finger anyone for arrest or execution by day. Ferocity and vengeance are the condition of life; South Vietnam provides sanctuaries for no man, its society congealed in a catatonic paralysis of fear and hate.

Marshall's Proposal

It is beyond human reason that these people should trust each other now. And the grim solution of "coalition government," as well as the diplomatic formalities of Paris, break down at the grass-roots level.

In the streets of Vietnam's hamlets live thousands of families side by side, some of whose sons fight with the government, others with the night raiders in the hills. No distant government can protect these families in their homes; and neither side will trust the other in control of local police or administration of justice. Nor should they—any more than Harlem should accept George Wallace as police commissioner, or Birmingham, Ala., accept Eldridge Cleaver as gaoler.

American diplomacy was first forced to grapple with this problem of endemic hatreds in the Oranienburg area, during Gen. George Marshall's mission to China. Chinese politics had been made a moral wasteland by 30 years of civil war. Leaders on both sides had known their brothers, children, families mur-

dered by the other. No Nationalist or Communist partisan or leader dared trust his personal security to the other side. And no earlier tradition of civil decency or impersonal standard of justice existed to which one might call back for trust.

Marshall's solution was realistic and statesmanlike. His great partition proposal of 1946 offered five provinces in the Yellow River valley to outright Communist control. The other 20-odd provinces were mapped for central government control. And both groups shortly pledged to accept a federal government which would direct their common economy, foreign affairs and external defense.

The army of Chiang Kai-shek broke that agreement in a civil war in 1948. In the process, he demolished the last vestige of trust in America which assured him that no matter what his breach of faith, Americans would always support him. Thus, when America finally withdrew its support of Chiang's offensives in 1948, his regime collapsed from overextension; and the Communists swept the mainland.

We have a far larger involvement in Vietnam now than in China in 1948. We also have far greater power—economically, militarily, politically—to see that a federal partition of South Vietnam is honored; plus the ability, with enough good will, to persuade a new federal government by plentiful aid, to maintain it.

Political Cantonments

FIRST, however, one must look realistically at South Vietnam.

Vietnam has never known a centralized state, unified under its own government. Of the 16 million people who live in South Vietnam today, something more than half are Buddhists of different sects; two million are believed to be Catholics; almost two million may belong to the Cao Dai sect; a million may be Hoa Hao. Refugees from the North number almost a million, the aboriginal Montagnards perhaps a million, ethnic Cambodians about half a million, ethnic Chinese more than half a million—all gathered in a melting pot that has never melted. All that is deductible from 16 million of South Vietnamese will never, willingly or sensibly, submit to Communist rule—and other millions, substantially fewer, will never, willingly or sensibly, submit to government rule.

Whoever has the upper hand in a "federal" or "coalition" government in Saigon, that government will never be able to assure all the villagers and demobilized veterans that they will be safe, in their own cottages and streets, from search,

seizure, arrest, imprisonment or the spurt of savage, atavistic revenge of embittered neighbors. Union blue and rebel gray were never, after our own civil war, expected to live quietly, side by side in the same streets of the same towns.

Only if this reality of the grassroots is recognized can there be a glimmer of long-range solution. The perspectives should lead us, therefore, to shape our military operations in the field, particularly in this phase of withdrawal, to the only possible solution in Vietnam short of the ultimate massacre—a partition of South Vietnam, within a federal government, into political cantonments.

At present, for example, we support the Saigon government's grip on all 44 provincial capitals of South Vietnam. About such provincial centers for the hamlets—12,000 to 14,000 of them. In some, the Communists have indeed won control; in others, they are during loyalty. Many more are profoundly anti-Communist, whether they are pro-Thieu and Ky or not.

A first step to federal cantonment and peace might be openly to abandon three or four provincial capitals and recognize Viet Cong control over them. Advance notice would have to be given to government loyalists so that they might have the option of leaving before Communist police and justice take over.

Local cease-fire would have to be arranged before populations could shift. But provinces thus abandoned would then be declared by our side to be outright Communist sanctuaries—free of all bombing, of all search-and-destroy missions; they could become in-gathering centers for all who feared government repression and preferred the Communist cause. But they would remain sanctuaries only so long as they were not used for raiding or terrorizing adjacent anti-Communist provinces. In which case, it would be stated clearly, retaliation from the government side would come instantly, with American air and artillery support.

Guarantee of Safety

SLOWLY, adjustments in the field could be extended, not by negotiations in Paris, but by local negotiations, open or

Author of "The Making of the President 1960," "The Making of the President 1964" and "The Making of the President 1968," Mr. White (left) covered his first war in Vietnam in 1940 and has often visited there since. His last trip was in 1967. He wrote this article for The Washington Post's Outlook Section.



covert, covering specific village clusters, known roads, village terrain.

Certain areas of Vietnam—notably parts of the Delta and pockets of the coastal plain—are probably irrevocably Communist in sympathy. But in greater areas of Vietnam, the decisive preponderance of the people are anti-Communist. Between both kinds of provinces trade might be encouraged over the roads that the Americans have built which lead in and from market towns; indeed such trade already goes on today, although clandestinely. A federal government aided by America might begin to make schools, electricity, medical care, irrigation available to all provinces—all the while leaving the internal security of each province to the police of its own politics.

What is essential is that individuals—farmers, teachers, agitators, veterans, truckers, know they will not be at the mercy of the other side's retaliation; and know that revenge for the crimes each side has committed against the other is not about to burst through the palace on the village perimeter.

No echo of the Paris talks promises what the people of Vietnam most need—a safety of person and life. The theoretical premises of both parties in the Paris negotiations, which ever prevails, lead inevitably to mass slaughter—of anti-Communists by the Viet Cong or of Communists by government police.

In the field of battle we have momentarily, the upper hand. Pacification apparently proceeds encouragingly. But in the fluctuating fortunes of war and as we withdraw, this temporary superiority may evaporate. In the several years left on the timetable of our withdrawal we still have the opportunity to set a new political perspective and explore an initiative never yet attempted. It would not be wrong for us to indicate to the Saigon government that a new federal government, cantoned into provinces of different political hues, is what we seek. Nor would it be impossible to proclaim publicly that to ensure a substantial all-world go to the Communist side, and that healing might come where our arms have spread sorrow.

April 1970

Yalta, 25 Years Later, a Russian Comment

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW (NYT).—Vladimir N. Pavlov, for many years Stalin's interpreter, remembers an ailing Franklin D. Roosevelt doing his best "as arbiter and conciliator" to ease the tension between Stalin and Winston Churchill at the Yalta conference 25 years ago.

Recalling the last Big Three meeting attended by Roosevelt, Mr. Pavlov noted in an interview that Churchill and the Soviet leader often quarrelled in public at plenary sessions and formal dinners during the week-long conference from Feb. 4 to 12, 1945.

"Sometimes when the atmosphere became quite acute between the two men, President Roosevelt would introduce some seemingly unimportant or seemingly irrelevant commentaries, or crack a joke, and the atmosphere of the meeting would be relaxed," the interpreter said. "There seemed to be more understanding between Roosevelt and Stalin," Mr. Pavlov said. But he denied that Stalin won undue concessions from the American president who was to die two months later.

Concessions Issue

"It was asserted in the United States after Roosevelt's death that he made too many concessions to Stalin at the conference. I believe that more concessions were made by the Soviet delegation than by the British or American delegations," the interpreter said. Mr. Pavlov, a short, still bony man of 54, said he had not been trained as a profes-

sional interpreter but had worked as a Foreign Ministry official in the secretariat of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov and interpreted for both Mr. Molotov and Stalin.

He said that after the war he became head of the British desk in the Foreign Ministry, then a worker in the apparatus of the Communist party's Central Committee, and was elected as a candidate member of the Central Committee.

But like many men with close ties to Stalin, he dropped out of the limelight after Stalin's death in 1953. Mr. Pavlov said that since 1954 he has been chief editor of Progress, a publishing house that specializes in foreign translations of Soviet books.

Mr. Pavlov was interviewed Friday in his large but spartan office at Progress.

He limited his description of Stalin's personality to a few sentences and refused to be drawn out further.

"My impression of Stalin was that of a man who possessed a good sense of humor but one also received the impression of his power and ruthlessness alongside his humor," Mr. Pavlov said. "Sometimes he was even rude in his manner." Of Mr. Molotov, now in retirement since his fall from power during the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mr. Pavlov would only say that he was "competent" and someone who closely advised Stalin in private at the Yalta and other conferences.

Mr. Pavlov said he could never forget how changed Roosevelt looked when he ar-

rived at the Saki airport in the Crimea on Feb. 3, 1945, for the start of the conference the next day.

FDR 'Looked Ill'

"I had met Roosevelt in 1942 when Molotov went to Washington for talks with the President. But this time, I noticed how ill he looked when he arrived in the Soviet Union. He was let down to the ground in an elevator from the plane and then placed in a jeep and, sitting in the jeep, received the guard of honor," Mr. Pavlov said.

"But one saw with what courage and endurance he bore his affliction. Despite his illness, his mind was absolutely clear and his memory was beyond any reproach," he said.

Reading from several pages of handwritten notes, Mr. Pavlov said:

"I say this because after his death many reactionary circles in the United States attacked Roosevelt for the allegedly great blunders he made at the Crimean conference and for the excessive concessions he was supposed to have made to Stalin."

"On the contrary, in many cases, Roosevelt displayed great statesmanship and foresight... at plenary sessions as well as at formal dinners. Roosevelt, in addition to explaining the American position, usually proved to be the arbiter and conciliator between Stalin and Churchill."

Mr. Pavlov said the most important "concession" made by Stalin concerned the voting

procedures for the United Nations Security Council. The UN Charter was adopted in San Francisco two months later, and until Yalta there had been disagreements over whether the veto in the council should pertain to all matters, as the Russians wanted, or only, as adopted, to substantive issues.

On the most controversial issue at the conference—the Polish question—which critics have said was resolved in such a way as to guarantee Communist governments not only in Poland but in all Eastern Europe, Mr. Pavlov said: "This was a difficult question, but I think it was settled successfully at the conference."

"And if there were any critical remarks afterward they were mainly due to the fact that the British and Americans departed from the terms set forth from the Crimean protocol," he said.

Reading from his notes, Mr. Pavlov said that the Yalta conference contained "another interesting question" that he said is "not dealt with extensively." This, he said, was Indochina.

He contended that the seeds for future U.S. involvement in Vietnam arose from the first secret meeting held between Stalin and Roosevelt on Feb. 4. "I remember it very well... Roosevelt censured France for the state of affairs in Indochina. He said that the French were doing a poor job of administering that colony with the result that the situation had gone from bad to worse."

Mr. Pavlov said Roosevelt suggested making Indochina a trusteeship.



AT YALTA CONFERENCE—Front, from left: Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josef Stalin.

Yalta, 25 Years Later, an American View

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The two senior surviving participants in the Yalta conference, reminding a quarter of a century after that historic effort to shape the postwar world, see it as a landmark in United States diplomacy despite the criticisms it later drew.

It was 25 years ago this week that President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill met for eight days in wartime secrecy at Liadya, near the Black Sea resort of Yalta, from Feb. 4 through Feb. 11. The days and evenings of meetings—some involving all three leaders and some between Roosevelt and Stalin alone—produced three basic and still-controversial sets of decisions.

W. Averell Harriman and Charles E. Bohlen, the two ranking American survivors of the conference, agreed in separate interviews here that Roosevelt had no choice but to go to Yalta and sign the records on Eastern Europe, the Far East and the United Nations.

On Europe, the conferees agreed to carve a defeated Germany into four occupation zones and to establish a government in Poland that would include non-Communists from the Polish government-in-exile in London. On the proposed United Nations, an accord was reached on the veto system in the Security Council, and on the admittance of two Soviet republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, as United Nations members.

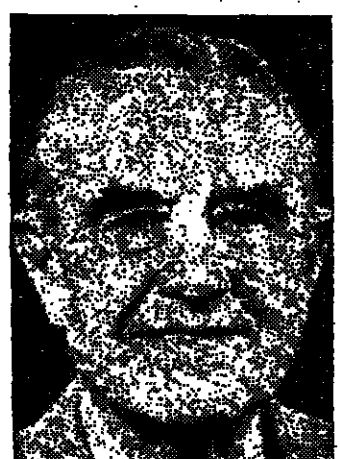
War Against Japan

On the Far East, the Soviet Union pledged to enter the war against Japan three months after Germany surrendered. In exchange, Moscow was promised control of southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, an occupation zone in North Korea and a naval base at Port Arthur, Manchuria. The United States and Britain also agreed to recognize Outer Mongolia as an independent entity.

Because of the war, the agreements were secret. They were not made public until 1947.

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr.

Bohlen based their conclusions about the conference on the facts that at that point in World War II Japan was still a power in the Pacific, the atomic bomb had not yet been tested, and the Soviet armies



Averell Harriman



Charles E. Bohlen

were rolling into Eastern and Central Europe.

Mr. Harriman, a top adviser to Roosevelt as the United States ambassador to Moscow, and Mr. Bohlen, who served as the interpreter, remain convinced that Western setbacks in Eastern Europe and the Far East resulted exclusively from Stalin's breach of his word.

They contend that it is a myth to say that Yalta was a "sellout" or that it was United States "inflexibility" afterward that brought on the cold war. The theory of a "sellout" has been expounded by such United States non-Communist histor-

ians as Charles and Mary Beard, as well as by many Eastern European leaders in exile. The other view, that the United States became too hostile to the Soviet Union, has been expressed by the so-called revisionist historians, basically economic determinists and critics of what they regard as American imperialist policy in the evolution of the cold war.

"People have tried to rewrite history," Mr. Harriman said, "but it doesn't matter. The fact is that these agreements were made, and the truth is that agreements cannot be enforced except through military action."

Mr. Harriman, now 78 years old, said, "The fact of the matter is that Roosevelt and Churchill made a supreme effort to come to an understanding with Stalin about the postwar world, but that the Soviet premier quickly 'reneged' on his commitments."

Mr. Bohlen, 65, who completed his long diplomatic career when he retired as ambassador to France in 1967, took the view that the map of Europe would look exactly the same today if the Yalta conference had not been held.

Harsh Reality

Speaking at his office in the Georgetown section of Washington, Mr. Bohlen said that Eastern Europe became Communist "not from Western weakness but from the harsh reality" of the advancing Soviet troops.

Mr. Bohlen is writing his memoirs, including his role at the Yalta talks, where he served as the liaison official between the President and State Department officials in addition to interpreting for President Roosevelt.

The proposal for a conference of the three leaders to resolve postwar problems was born at their meeting in Tehran, Iran, in November, 1943. Mr. Bohlen recalled that the original plan was to hold a conference in November, 1944, immediately after the United States presidential elections.

The preparatory conversations were set in motion when Stalin sent a cable to Roosevelt on July 19, 1944—after Allied armies landed in Normandy on June 6 and the Soviet Union, fulfilling a Tehran commitment, attacked on the eastern front to prevent Germany from shifting troops to the west.

Mr. Harriman noted that this was one wartime agreement Stalin kept.

As he sat in the living room of his house in Georgetown, Mr. Harriman recalled the other day that after Yalta Poland became the most frequently discussed topic of his many meetings with Stalin.

'Friendly Neighbors'

The premier, he said, argued that the Soviet Union must have "friendly neighbors." To Stalin, he said, a "friendly government" meant a government fully controlled by the Soviet Union. But Mr. Harriman remarked, "It is easy now to criticize Roosevelt and Churchill for accepting the terms we subsequently found to have meant other things" to the Russians.

Mr. Harriman added that he had been "less optimistic" than Roosevelt that the agreements in Europe would be carried out by Moscow. But, he said, "if we hadn't had the Yalta agreements, we would have blamed for all the postwar tensions."

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bohlen remarked that Stalin seemed surprised to discover that the advancing Soviet armies had not been met with "euphoria" by the people of Eastern Europe—both of them considered the premier to be sorely lacking in understanding of the European political situation—and both felt that his discovery may have led him to move to take over the Eastern European nations.

Mr. Bohlen said he was amazed at Yalta that Stalin hardly argued when the European agreement was being reached.

"This struck me suspiciously," he said. "I thought Stalin would offer all sorts of argu-

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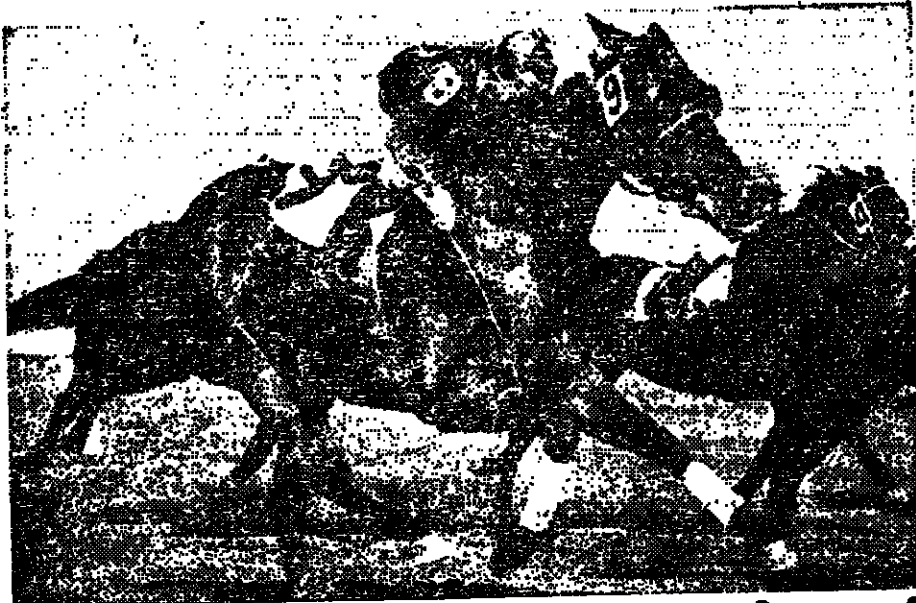
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Alr Rod 11/28/85	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 12/28/85	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 1/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 2/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 3/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 4/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 5/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 6/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 7/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 8/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 9/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 10/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 11/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 12/28/86	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 1/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 2/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 3/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 4/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 5/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 6/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 7/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 8/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 9/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 10/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 11/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 12/28/87	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 1/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 2/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 3/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 4/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 5/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 6/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 7/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 8/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 9/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 10/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 11/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 12/28/88	34	74	73	74	+1
Alr Rod 1/28/89	3				

PEANUTS



R.C.



E. I. L. A. B. N. E. E.



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



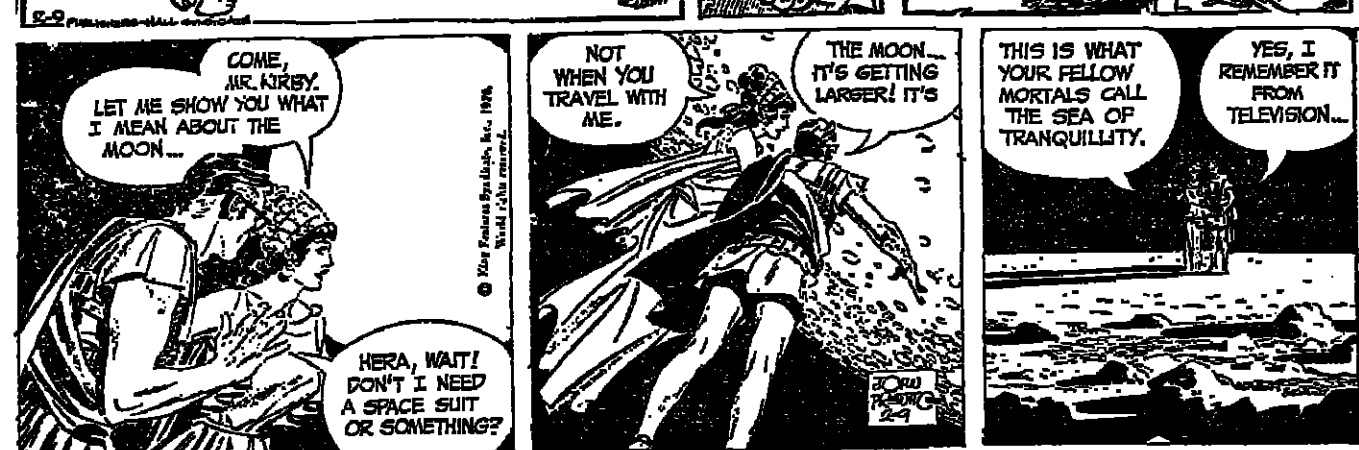
REX MORGAN M.D.



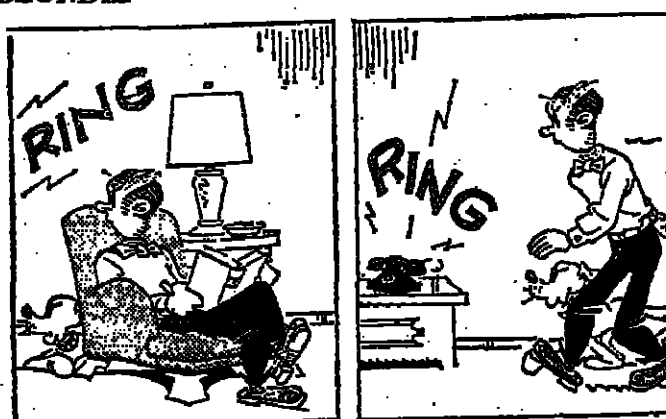
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened one spade, and East ventured a pre-emptive jump to four hearts. South doubled, and North, judging that his hand was of little value in defense against hearts, four hearts doubled would have failed by two tricks, less than the value of a North-South game.

Four spades would have made at least 10 tricks. If East obtained a club ruff and shifted to a low diamond, North would have had to jeopardize his contract to make an overruff. However, South was in an optimistic mood and persevered with Blackwood and a six-trump contract. West thought that it would be safe to lead his partner's suit, but events proved him wrong.

South captured the heart jack with the queen and led a spade to dummy. He played a club to the king, and subsequently guessed right, by finessing the club ten, judging that East would be short in clubs on the basis of his pre-emptive bid. This gave South four club tricks, five spade tricks, two heart tricks and one diamond trick for a total of 12.

The post-mortem centered on the possibility of defeating the contract by a different lead. West might have avoided the heart lead by considering that South was likely to have the ace-queen to justify his six-no-trump bid. A diamond lead would have been disastrous, and even a strange club lead would not have helped: by taking club tricks followed by spade tricks, South can eventually squeeze East in the red suits.

The conclusion was that only

a spade lead, followed by a second spade lead when West gains the lead with the club ace, can defeat the contract. This cuts South's communications with the dummy.

North opened one spade, and East ventured a pre-emptive jump to four hearts. South doubled, and North, judging that his hand was of little value in defense against hearts, four hearts doubled would have failed by two tricks, less than the value of a North-South game.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BLUSH PREFACE
BLONDIE NOVELLAND
LANDAU OPERETTA
ENDED TWIN PERU
ADORE HUNG PRINCE
TONG WING PRINCE
ARIADNE LOUNGED
LENSED BANTU
AVISO DRUG POOL
NET GEAR CLARITE
ERIGATED TRIPPER
ANTIDOTE ELLERY
DEMOTED MOLDIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAUVE
CUDOH
CREELY
CURTIA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Today's Jumble COLON GRIPS EULOGY LIZARD

Answer: Words that tell you there might be something unusual about this sick bird—'FILL EAGLE'

BOOKS

PRISONERS OF CULTURE

By George A. Pettit. Scribners. 291 pp. \$4.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN "PRISONERS OF Culture,"

George A. Pettit of the Berkeley anthropology department modestly steps from behind the academic curtain, class, his pedagogical voice (somewhat), and performs to a slow-steady beat his own muted versions of the Desmond Morris dance and the Lionel Tiger rag. Half the act is extremely impressive. What is man? asks Pettit. Why, the sum of his evolutionary past. Where did that past begin? In the Olduvai gorge, in Tanzania, East Africa, some 1,750,000 years ago, where australopithecus first reared up on his two hind legs. Who cares? We all had better, because just as man needs the identities, society, too, needs a background for its self-pride. That background had best coincide with the realities of human nature, which can only be discovered in the human past. If it doesn't, we may very well crack up. In fact, our plight today and the plight of our children especially (children being "the guinea pigs of civilization"), suggests that America is already well on the way to the mental asylum.

His Conclusions

Judging from what is now known of animal and human behavior, of human fossils and of primitive societies past and present, Pettit draws several conclusions. First, the difference between man and beast isn't nearly so pronounced as even the most radical Darwinians might have assumed. "Scholars have confused themselves" by calling man rational and animals, including primates, instinctive. In fact, anything man can do, animals and birds can also do—from communicating to creating works of art, from manufacturing and using tools to elaborating "on behavior in connection with the primary problems of life: acquiring food, finding a mate, and caring for the young that may be born."

Moreover, animals are even smarter than they generally seem. And their so-called intelligence "is perhaps less clearly indicated by what they can be forced to do under experimental conditions than by what they do voluntarily under natural conditions when freed from all pressure, particularly that created by hunger pangs." Animals have what scientists label, "for want of a better name, because of insufficient study, 'play potential.' Animals freely invent."

This is a key point. For in Pettit's view, "the magnitude of this play potential, accompanying an extremely drastic loss of quadrupedal efficiency in an otherwise highly versatile physical body, precipitated the hominoids' (apemen) interest in culture and converted them into hominids (modern men)."

Therefore, "man, with a far

more ambitious brain operating on the same principle (as for life forms) and with far greater development of the play potential, should be conceded the privilege of elaborating behavior without having to prove the elaboration is a practical necessity or even a rational improvement on that which elaborates.

In other words, if Pettit is right, human history is a linear progress toward a dimly imagined goal. It is a play on an increasingly fancy game on the same old killing ground. Ideas are frozen dreams, as we all know, and primal urges. War is a grossly absurd aspect of the while the rolling pin and a cyclotron are qualitatively the same as the twigs manufactured by the Galapagos finch to carry grubs to the service. Culture simply creates new ways of doing the same old things. *Plus ça change.*

Except that we've outgrown ourselves, says Pettit. "Among the 73 elements of culture common to every human society existing or known to history, ranging from language, gauges resolvable into measurable components, cosmologies, religious rituals, ethical moral codes and marriage-initiated family to such details as eating, mealtimes, rules of etiquette and attempts to control weather." "The American of cultural change as a social progress" is not absent.

Yet here we are. We've created a technology, a society, a culture, a family as a culture-promoting institution. Men work outside of the unit. Women have been of the honor of their child raisers. Worst of all, Pettit's view, our compulsory universal education has denied children and adolescents the opportunity to test themselves in adult roles and to smother—processes that were into primitive societies and essential, Pettit believes, to man nature.

But already I've distorted book. Half of "Prisoners of Culture," including the devoted to the children and solutions for what's ailing the (let them out of school; give them opportunities work.) But it's just as well distorted. The banality of Pettit's solutions—or their times compared with the issues raises—matters otherwise is a portentous book. He is left with the same dilemma faced by the anthropologists and social behaviorists who have been telling us to look to fossils and our pets. How we get back to the forest there's no longer any forest get back to?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviews books for the New York Times

CROSSWORD—By Will

ACROSS

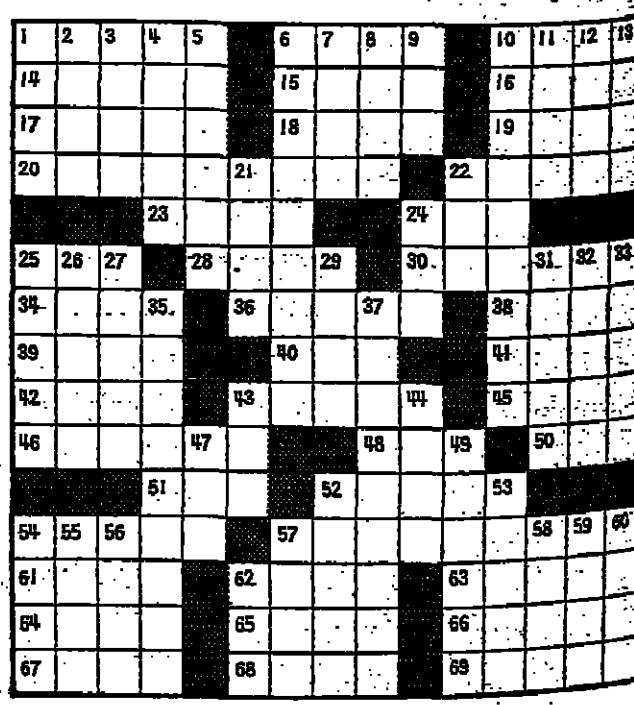
1 Imogene and family
6 Ten: Prefix
10 Umpire's call
14 Building clay
15 Pres. for one
16 Corn lily
17 Slot-machine fruit
18 Shoot
19 Come upon
20 Invent
22 Boar's pride
23 Implement
24 Mut
25 Exclamations
28 Strong current
30 — a while
34 Valenciennes
35 Heaps praise on
36 As well
38 Hyde Park sight
40 Italian's three
41 Flooring
42 Rue
43 Nut tree
45 Relative of etc.
46 Punish by a fine
48 — de vie

DOWN

1 Pasture animal
2 Greek theaters
3 Item for Rapunzel
4 Halt a flight prematurely
5 Elder
6 Embuzzle
7 Doty sign
8 Part of a bird's beak
9 Card
10 Forted
11 Central line
12 Connect

50 Measures in printing
51 Admit
52 Pinnettes
54 Treatise
57 Complex
61 Indian V.I.P.
62 Jai
63 Taste
64 — amas —
65 Griffin
66 Fatty liquid
67 Heavy footing
68 Tree trunk
69 Aerics

13 Young people
21 Ember
22 Cast
24 Lecture
25 Greek letter
26 Seraglio
27 Alarm
28 French river
31 V.I.P. class
32 Religion of East
33 Harrison et al.
35 Rank with liniment
37 Misleading
43 Big name in London
44 Thin margin
47 100 pounds Abbr.
49 Harbony
52 Entangle
53 Climb
54 Mine car
55 Branches
56 Like certain gases
57 Medical prefix
58 Thoroughfare Abbr.
59 Roof: Fr.
60 Eagles
62 Envy: Abbr.



Kidd Takes World Bronze Medal

J.-N. Augert Wins Special Slalom

By Mike Katz
VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 8.—The United States was an eye-witness to a toe plate and a hooked ski away from dominating the event of the 1970 World Alpine skiing championships, which also counts towards the next Cup, nothing stopped the French.

Jean-Noel Augert, a 20-year-old 15-year-old "hippie" who has been called by the French press of "hypersensitive," was not taking in nerve today after the first run from fifth place after the first run. He won the special slalom by four hundredths of a second from his compatriot, Patrick Russell. An eye-blink away in third place, six hundredths of a second back, was Bill Kidd, who won the United States its first medal in either the World Championships or Olympics since Penny Cooy took a bronze in the 1954

575-meter run. But after a message Kidd posted the fastest time for the second leg, 47.84 seconds, for a total of 89.53 seconds. Augert, however, who said he was "only as nervous as usual" before the second run, had the second best time of 47.89 seconds and his 11-second lead over Kidd after the first run was enough. His total for the two legs was 1:38.47. Russell, second after the first run, had the third fastest time on the final leg.

Gustavo Thoeni, the 18-year-old Italian who is ranked first in the slalom by the FIS and who had the fastest time in the qualifying yesterday, was fourth. Alain Penz of France, whose time of 50.81 seconds was the fastest on the first leg, finished fifth.

Meanwhile, in 4th Round of Hope Golf

Ziegler Cards 71 for 2-Stroke Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden
PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 8 (UPI).—In relative obscurity, five times over most of the 13,000 who were watching Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's Larry Ziegler shot 71 to keep his lead yesterday after the fourth round of the 125,000 Bob Hope Golf Classic.

Larry Ziegler, who won the New Orleans Open last year, scored a 67 in the 90-hole event, two strokes ahead of Bruce Devlin of Australia, who shot a 70.

Arnold Palmer required five hours to play as did many other golfers at La Quinta because of the huge crowd. His 69 gave him a total of 278. He was not so disturbed at the size of the crowd as was the defender, Billy Casper, who blamed a noisy, camera-clicking fan for a 74 for 281.

The pros get down to the nitty-gritty today. There will be none of the diversions furnished by the actors, and other amateurs. The cutoff score is 280.

Maravich Racks Up 69, But Alabama Tops LSU

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—There was no way Alabama could off Pete Maravich—not even after the game was over. Maravich poured in 69 points at night before he was hit with a piece of ice thrown from the stands as pandemonium broke loose in celebration of Alabama's 106-104 victory over Louisiana State.

Maravich, the nation's leading scorer with a 48.4 average, and the all-time point-getter in college basketball, put on another of his one-man shows before a sellout crowd of 16,049 who watched the game at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Alabama, led by Maravich, who scored 69 points, topped LSU, 106-104, in a game that was a short-scuffle game. Several LSU players were involved in the fracas, along with Alabama cheerleaders and a number of spectators. Police broke up the disturbance.

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GETTING THE GATE—Frenchman Jean-Noel Augert en route to world championship in men's special slalom.

Plays Waiting Game in Prix de Paris Une de Mai Easily 1st; U.S. Bid 4th

By James Brown
PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Une de Mai takes Vincennes. Today she had to face the roller-coaster race course again for the third time in three weeks. She got through her ordeal as painlessly as possible, securing a wide waiting race and winning in smooth style.

Count Pierre de Montesson's 5-year-old mare easily beat the favorite, Upsala, by one and a half lengths in the \$54,000 Prix de Paris, last leg in the winter triple crown of trotting. A 50-1 shot, Upsala, was third another five lengths back in the tough, 3,150-meter (just under two miles) race.

America's Snow Speed, piloted by West German trainer-driver Frederick Kruger and owned by Frederick van Lempen of Castleton Farm at Pompano Beach, Fla., finished fourth a length behind Upsala.

Count Pierre de Montesson was beaming as he accepted congratulations in the enclosure. Asked if he would take Une de Mai to compete in the Roosevelt International this summer, he replied with gusto: "Certainly, we surely will go."

Henri Levesque's Upsala, who went off at 7-4, led the 14-horse field most of the way but folded before the rush of Une de Mai midway down the stretch.

Upsala's driver, Louis Sauvé, made no excuses. "My horse is less in form for the moment than Une de Mai," he said, "and he may have been a bit tired."

Kruger was disappointed by Snow Speed's race but insisted that "he's still a great American horse." Snow Speed may race in the Critérium de Vitesse at Cagnes-sur-Mer, France, in March. The race is for a mile and Kruger said "he'll do much better on the level track and with a starting gate."

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Friday's and Saturday's College Basketball Results

Friday's Games

Columbia 43, Brown 35	St. Cloud 75, Southwest Minn. 51
Penn 85, Harvard 77	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
Dartmouth 70, Princeton 68	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
Tulane 82, Cornell 77	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
Lafayette 90, Pitt 74 (ot)	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
UCLA 81, Colgate 74	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
UCLA 81, Colgate 74	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
UCLA 81, Colgate 74	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
UCLA 81, Colgate 74	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
UCLA 81, Colgate 74	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52

Saturday's Games

Niagara 75, De Paul 73	St. John's 82, No. Dak. 52
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Carlos Booped in Win

Black Power Ace Blue About N.Y.

By Frank Litsky
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—John Carlos was born and bred in New York. So he is particularly distressed at the way at least some New York track fans treat him.

Friday night in the Knights of Columbus meet at Madison Square Garden, Carlos won the 60-yard dash in 8.423 seconds. As he emerged from the runway past the finish line, there were some boos, some cheers.

"Everywhere else they cheer me," said the flamboyant Carlos. "They don't boo me only in New York." The boos are a result of Carlos's Black Power salute on the Olympic victory stand in 1968. His victory was his ninth of the indoor season and his third in two nights the won twice in Toronto on Thursday night.

Marty Liquori, voted the meet's outstanding athlete, set the only meet record of the night, winning the 1,000-yard run for the second straight year. His time was 2 minutes 7.5 seconds. The Villanova junior overcame Juris Ludzins's 7-year lead in the last two laps and beat him by 2 yards. It was Liquori's seventh straight Garden victory in two years.

While Liquori absent from his usual race the mile, Tom Von Ruden won by seven feet in 4:03.4.

Frank Murphy fell too far off the pace, and his closing burst was not enough.

Art Dulong, winner of a 4:01 mile in Boston the previous Saturday, took the two-mile impressively in 8:42.3. He won by 40 yards. Willie Davenport and Lee Evans, both Olympic champions, were on the scene but did not compete. Davenport required a cortisone injection for tendonitis in the right thigh, and Evans had a bronchial infection.

Leon Coleman, who had been trailing Davenport all season, won the 800-yard high hurdles by a foot and equaled the meet record of 7.1 seconds. Martin McGrady, who had beaten Evans in the 600 at Toronto, won that race again by 7 yards in 1:11.

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NBA Expands to 18 Teams, Sets ABA Merger Talks

NEW YORK.—The National Basketball Association expanded to 18 teams on Friday with the addition of Portland, Ore., Houston, Buffalo and Cleveland. The price for each new team was placed at \$8.7 million.

For that announced price expansion teams will pick seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth in the college basketball draft and will share equally when the new television contract is negotiated.

The expansion move spurred efforts by the NBA and American Basketball Association to get merger talks started again. The first contact between the commissioners of the rival leagues will be made tomorrow and apparently some ground work will be set up before the committees meet.

"I called Jack Dolph (the ABA commissioner) just before our news conference yesterday, at which time we expanded by four teams," said Walter Kennedy, the NBA commissioner, by telephone from Los Angeles. "I told Jack I would call him Monday as soon as I returned to New York."

Laver and Roche to Meet In Philadelphia Tennis Final
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Defending champion Rod Laver of Australia defeated American Dennis Ralston, 7-6, 6-1, 6-4, and Australian Tony Roche, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, to win the \$50,000 International Tennis Players Association indoor open.

Newcombe was hampered by blurred vision. Roche reached the semi-finals with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas. Ralston overcame No. 4 ranking American Cliff Graebner of New York, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Laver scored a 4-6, 6-2, 7-6 victory over Ralston, a Romanian Davis Cup player, in a one-hour, 31-minute struggle.

Newcombe survived an injury in defeating Earl Buchholz Jr., an American pro, 7-6, 3-6, 7-6. The Australian was struck over the left eye by a volley. After the match he complained of double vision and was taken to a hospital to be treated for a cornea abrasion.

Mrs. Billie Jean King of the United States and top-seeded Margaret Smith Court of Australia.

NBA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
New York 49 13 303
Milwaukee 41 18 297
Philadelphia 31 28 225
Boston 24 27 223
Detroit 23 29 217
Chicago 23 27 212
Toronto 21 31 205 149

WEST DIVISION
St. Louis 24 21 25 149 113
Philadelphia 24 21 25 149 113
Pittsburgh 19 28 8 40 116 129
Cleveland 14 28 8 40 116 129
Milwaukee 10 34 3 139 108
Los Angeles 9 35 5 107 109

Friday's Results
Atlanta 34 28 567
Los Angeles 31 27 334
Phoenix 28 32 438 61/2
Chicago 25 35 248 81/2
San Francisco 25 34 424 81/2
Seattle 23 37 263 11
San Diego 19 36 345 12 1/2

Saturday's Results
New York 135, Cincinnati 114 (Barrett 31, Bradley, De Busschere 19; Van Arsdale 11, Dierkes 10) (Klincek's tenth victory in 11 games).
Milwaukee 115, Los Angeles 105 (Alcindor 23, McMillen 27; Baylor 27, Erickson 22).
Atlanta 104, Chicago 83 (Rundon 28, Bellamy 20; Love 22, Hallman, Walker 21).
Baltimore 133, Detroit 146 (Moore 29, Loughery 24; Bing 44, Koniew 20).
Phoenix 127, Seattle 117 (Harlick 30, Nelson 20; Wilkins 29, Rule 28).
Phoenix 127, San Francisco 111 (Stals 22, Swartz, Van Arsdale 10; Lucas 23, Ellis 15).
Philadelphia 129, San Diego 124 (Cunningham 28, Clark 24; Barnett 33, Hayes 29).
Saturday's Results
New York 135, Cincinnati 114 (Fraser 31, Russell 20; Dierkes 24, Foster 21) (Klincek's 11th victory in 12 games).
Detroit 113, Seattle 100 (Bing 32, Moore 27; McEachery 21, Rule, Clemens 20).
West 81, St. Louis 74 (Hawkins 27, Walker 20; Baylor 14, West 33).
Philadelphia 115, San Francisco 111 (Stals 22, Swartz, Cunningham 28; Lucas 23, Lee 22).

Scotland Loses Rugby to Wales
CARDIFF, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Wales won its opening five-nation Rugby Union international of the season by beating Scotland, 18-9, today with three goals, one try and a penalty goal to one dropped goal and a try.

Scotland, also beaten by France, spent most of the match on the defensive except for a period of 10 minutes during the first half when it scored all its points to lead 8-5 at the interval. Wales came back to take the lead with only 10 minutes left.

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